KRASIŃJKO, I.

The lectins of some Polish plants. I. Bul Ac Pol biol 10 no.10: 397-404 '62.

1. Department of Medical Microbiology, School of Medicine, Warsaw. Presented by E. Mikulaszek.

LETOWSKA, Zofia; SADOWSKI, Zygmunt; KRASIEJKO, Irena

The evaluation of the action and use of tetraverine "Polfa" in clinical jaw surgery. Czas. stomat. 18 no.3:265-269 Mr'65.

1. Z Oddziału Chirurgii Szczękowej PSK Nr.1 w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. F. Bohdanowicz); z IV Kliniki Chorób Wewnętrznych Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Z. Askanas) oraz z Zakładu Mikrobiologii Lekarskiej Akademii Medycznej w Warszawie (Kierownik: prof. dr. med. E. Mikulaszek).

MARCAENKO, Zygmunt; KRASIEJKO, Maria; CHOLUJ, Lucja

Determination of the sum of heavy metals in chemical reagents using extractive titration with dithizone. Chem anal 8 no.3:375-380 '63.

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry, Politechnika, Warsaw.

MARCZENKO, Zygmunt, dr; KRASIEJKO, Maria, mgr

Determination of trace amounts of palladium with dithiozone; application of $Ni(HDm)_2$ as a carrier in palladium separation. Chem anal 9 no.2:291-296 '64.

1. Department of Analytical Chemistry, Technical University, Warsaw.

KRASIK, L.B., dotsent (Perm')

History of the pediatric clinic of the Perm Medical Institute. (MIRA 17:6)
Trudy Perm. gos. med. inst. 43:136-142 '63.

KRASIK, L.B.; YEGOROVA, A.I.; GEYKHMAN, K.P.; SKOROSPESHKINA, M.I.; KARKASHEVA, A.R.; PAREKHA, A.A.; GUZHAVINA, E.V.; STEPANOVA, N.I.

Physical development of pupils in the boarding schools of Perm (according to examination data of 1962). Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.6:22-26 Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - dotsent L.B. Krasik) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta (rektor - dotsent T.V. Ivanovskaya).

KRASIK, L.B., dotsent; KUZNETSOVA, N.K.; GLIKINA, R.I.; VORONOVA, A.N.; KOCHESHKOVA, Z.V.

Organization and work of sections for premature infants in children's hospitals in the city of Molotov. Vop.okh.mat. i det. 1 no.6:60-64 N-D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego dotsent L.B.Krasik) Molotovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - prof. I.I.Kositsyn)
(MOLOTOV--INFANTS (PREMATURE))

KRASIK, L.B.

Treatment of rheumatic chorea minor in children with electronarcosis. Pediatriia 36 no.11:76 N '58. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta i Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy No.3 g. Permi.
(ELECTRIC ANESTHESIA) (CHOREA)

KRASIK, L.B.

Treatment of children with rheumatismal chorea minor by prolonged conditioned reflex sleep and electric sleep. Zhur.nevr.i psikh. 60 no.7:811-816 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kafedra pediatrii (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent L.B.Krasik) Permskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(CHOREA) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)
(SLEEP—THERAPEUTIC USE)

KRASIK, M.B.; LIVSHITS, M.L.

Limiting the idle time of electric drives in generator-motor system lathes. Prom.energ. 12 no.9:21-22 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

(Electric driving)

KRASIK, S.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Natural damping of instruments for measuring transient damping.
Elektrosviaz' 10 no.2:59-64 F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Electric measurements)

AL'TERMAN, Ya.L., inzhener; KRASIK, S.A., inzhener.

Bridge for measuring full capacitances in the frequency spectrum to 300 kilocycles. Vest.sviazi 16 no.11:3-4 N '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Ministerstva radiotekhnicheskoy promyshlennosti SSSR.
(Radio measurements)

KRASIK, S.A.

Relationship of the sensitivity of inductance instruments used for measuring nonelectric values and the current frequency of the source of power supply. Priborostroenie no.4:20-22 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electric instruments)

KRASIK, V.M.

Progress in the study of antidotes. Vest.AMN SSSR 13 no.6:22-28 '58
(MIRA 11:7)

(POISONING, therapy
antidotes, review (Rus))

ACC NR: AP7011368 SOURCE CODE: UR/0118/66/000/010/0031/0035

AUTHOR: Krasik, Ya. L. (Engineer); Rappoport, L. I. (Engineer); Lagunovich, Ye. F. (Engineer); Kirichenko, B. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Sparkless transistorized logic elements for coal mines

SOURCE: Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya proizvodstva, no. 10, 1966, 31-35

TOPIC TAGS: logic element, mining machinery, industrial automation

SUB CODE: 13,09

ABSTRACT: The use of electromagnetic relays as commutating elements in automatic control equipment in coal mines has several drawbacks: low reliability in conditions of dust and high humidity, great danger of sparking from the equipment, high cost due to wear on certain parts. These drawbacks can be avoided by replacing the electromagnetic relays with contactless commutating logic elements, which can be in the form of semi-conductors, ferrites, square hysteresis loops, etc. Tests have shown that the AND-OR, MEMORY, and TIME logic elements possess the greatest capacity with the least danger of sparking. The AND-OR element consists of a diode-rheostat circuit. The number of inputs

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.382.3:622.25

0931 17 56

ACC NR: AP7011368

can be increased by joining the elements without changing the structure of the circuit. The MEMORY element consists of a static transistor trigger. It has a high static and dynamic reliability during large fluctuations of temperature. The TIME element is design to maintain the incoming signals for a given period of time. The basic component is an integrating RC circuit included in feed-back circuit with a "binistor" (a circuit having the negative part of the volt-ampere curve) at its output. These logic elements have been tested and found to operate satisfactorily in temperatures ranging from -40° to +60°C. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table. [JPRS: 40,352]

Card 2/2

T

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. General Problems.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 69716

Author : Krasik, Ya. D.
Inst : Ivanov Medical Institute
Title : The Dynamic of Changes of Phagocytic Activity of Leukocytes in Schizophrenic Patients while Awake and During Normal Night Sleep

Orig Pub : Sb. nauchn. tr. Ivanovsk, med. in-ta, 1957, No 12, 207-213

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

2

KRASIK, Ye.D., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Data concerning the effect of insulin and physiological sleep on phlagocytic activity of neutrophilic leucocytes in the normal and in certain psychic diseases (schizophrenia, epilepsy, chronic alconolism)." Ryazan', 1958, 19 pp (Ryazan' Med Inst im Academician I.P. Pavlov) 200 copies (KL. 50-56, 129)

SIMONOV, P.K.; KRASIK, Ye.D. (Ryazan')

Improvement of psychiatric service and the organization of psychoprophylactic work in Ryazan Province. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 12:1657-1660 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(RYAZAN PROVINCE--PSYCHIATRY)

KRASIK, Ye.D.

Scientific bases for planning outpatient psychoneurological service and new problems in the therapeutic work of psychoneurological dispensaries. Trudy Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.psikh. 27:359-366 '61.

1. Ryazanskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni adademika I.P.Pavlova. Dir. - prof. L.S.Sutulov. Kafedra psikhiatrii. Zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.K.Strelyukhin. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR. Dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov. Organizatsionno-metodicheskiy otdel. Zav. - koktor med.nauk I.A.Berger.
(PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS)

KRASIK, Ye.D.

Secondary prophylaxis of schizophrenia in a provincial psychiatric neurological dispensary, a district hospital, and a rural medical center. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.2: 288-294 '63 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ryazanskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach - kand.med. nauk Ye.D. Krasik).

*

STRELYUKHIN, A.K.; KRASIK, Ye.D.; FRAGINA, D. Yu.; TSARICHENKO, V.V.

Results of training psychiatrists at a local base in Ryazan Province. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.2:313-314 '63
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Kafedra psikhiatrii (zav. - prof.A.K.Strelyukhin) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.P.Pavlova, Ryazanskaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy vrach V.V.TSarichenko) i Ryazanskiy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach - kand.med.nauk Ye.D.Krasik).

*

KRASIK, Ye.D., kand. med. nauk

Results of sustaining and cooping treatment of schizophrenic outpatients with psychotropic drugs. Trudy 1-go MMI 25:88-98 '63.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Ryazanskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach kand. med. nauk Ye.D.Krasik) i kafedra psikhiatrii 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova (zav. kafedroy - prof. V.M.Banshchikov).

KRASIK, Ye.D.

Materials on comparative epidemiology of schizophrenia in cities and rural areas. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.4:608-616 '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Ryazanskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk Ye.D. Krasik).

KRASIK, Ye.D.

Some current problems of a secondary prevention of schizophrenia and determination of the effectiveness of its treatment. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 65 no.8:1249-1257 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Ryazanskiy oblastnoy psikhonevrologicheskiy dispanser (glavnyy vrach - kand. med. nauk Ye.D. Krasik).

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 91 (USSR) SOV/137-58-7-14583

AUTHORS: Krasikov, A.I., Butenko, N.S., Auezov, Zh.

TITLE: Shop Testing of Vacuum Distillation of Silver Foam (Promyshlennoye ispytaniye vakuumnoy distillyatsii serebristoy peny)

PERIODICAL: Byul. tsvetn. metallurgii, 1957, Nr 15, pp 16-23

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of the design of an industrial vacuum plant for foam distillation, modifications thereof and shortcomings therein. The results of vacuum distillation of raw and dry silver foam are presented and show that the treatment of raw foam is impractical. The use of vacuum for dry foam does not improve the distribution of the noble metals among the products over that attained by ordinary distillation; the yield of retort drosses is 20-25%, and the maximum extraction of Ag and Au in the retort alloy is 60%. A study is made of the process of vacuum distillation of Ag-Zn alloy obtained in the melting of dry Ag foam in pots under a layer of carnallite. It is shown that at 800°C and a residual pressure of 0.2 mm Hg, 80-84% of the noble metals can be extracted in the retort alloy with a Zn content of 3.4%. Drosses are virtually absent.

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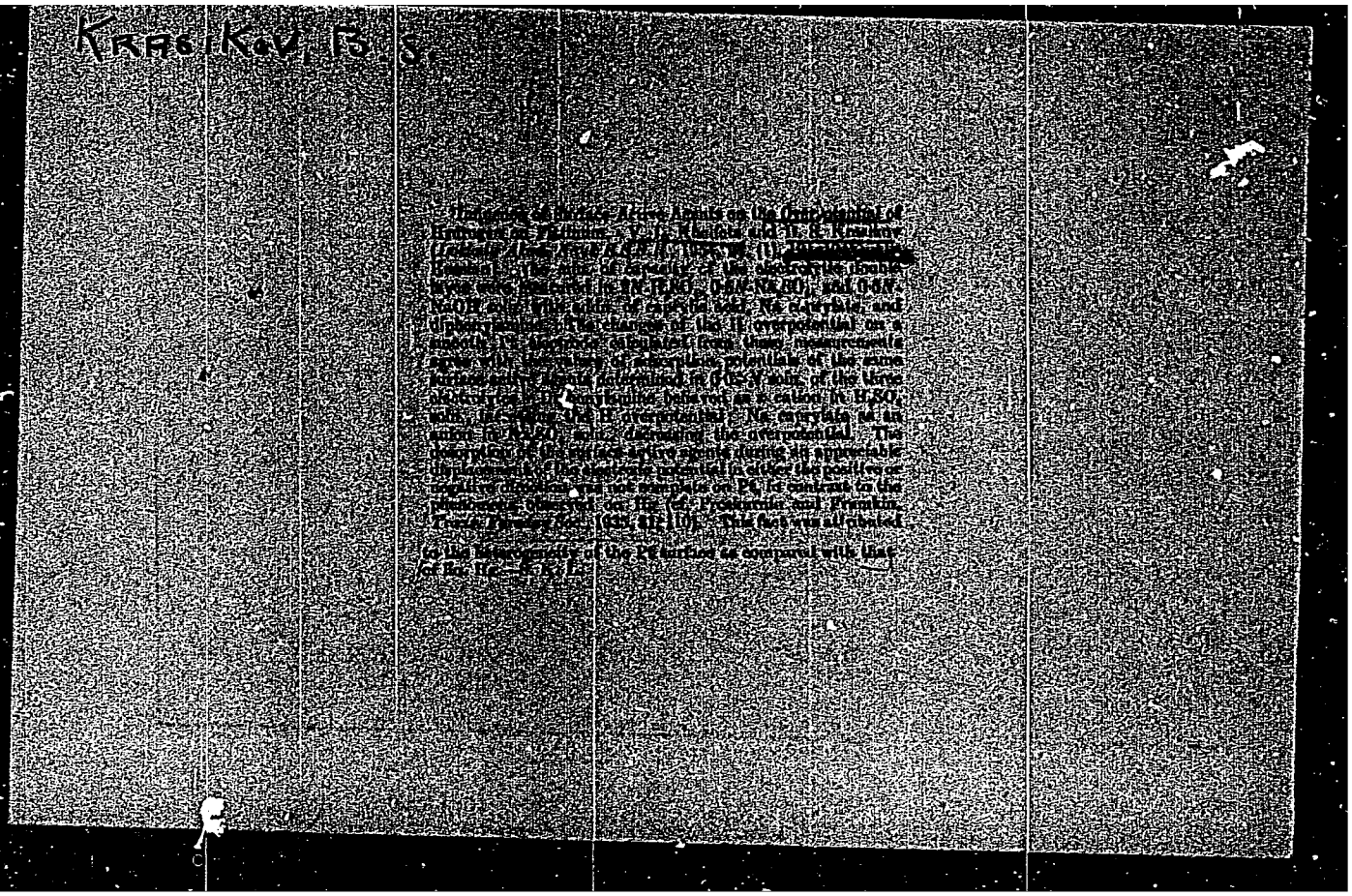
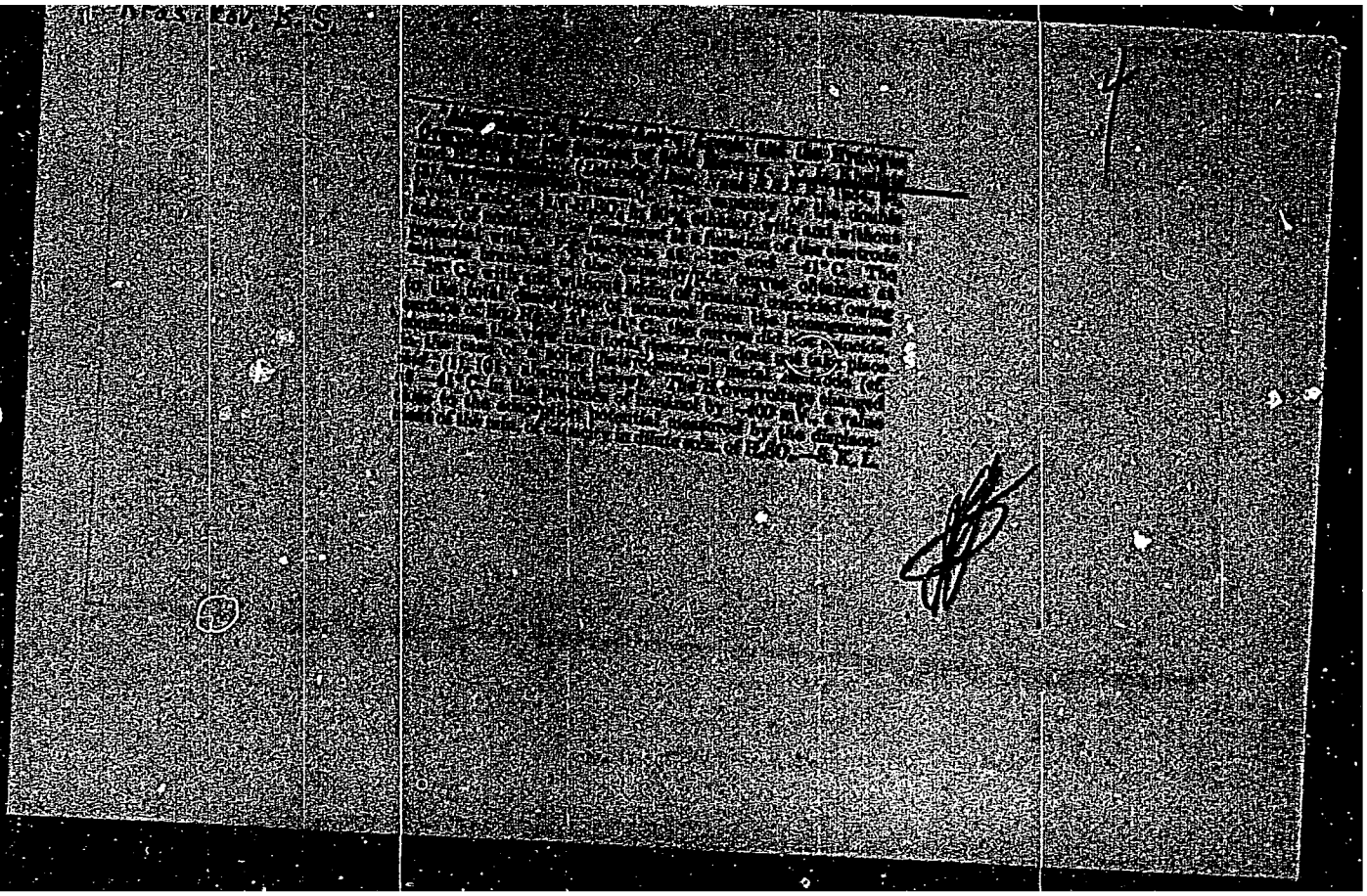
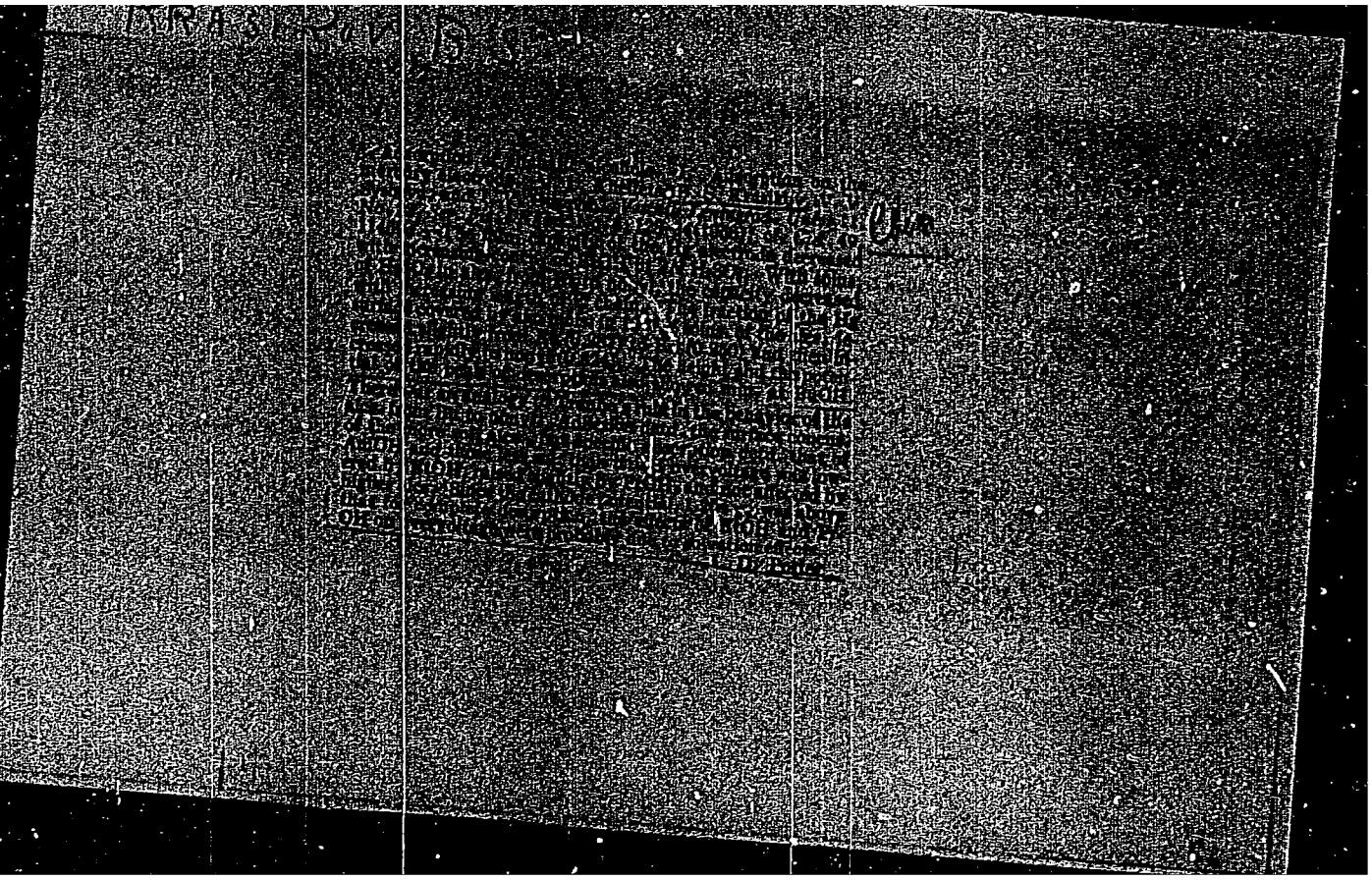
L.P.

1. Industrial plants--Design 2. Silver--Processing 3. Vacuum systems--Applications

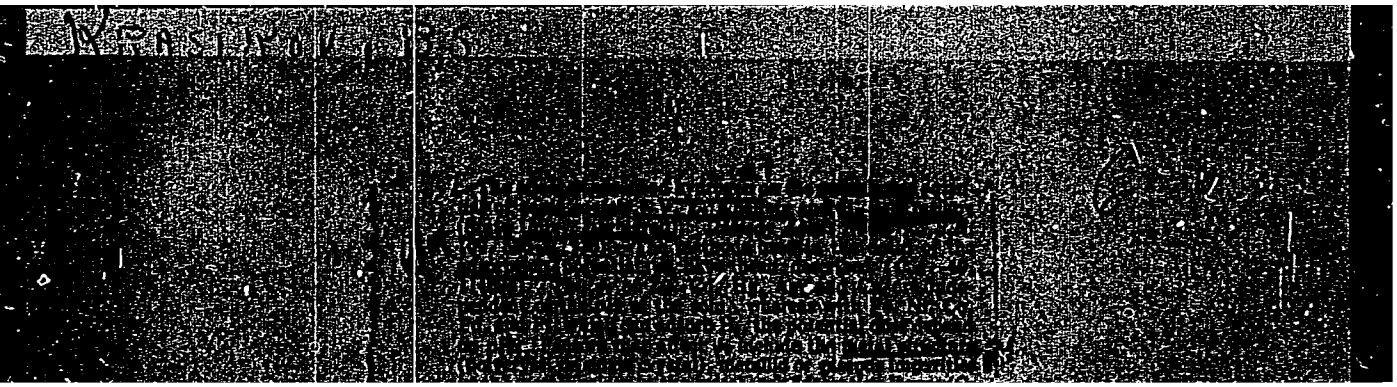






KHEYFETS, V.L.; KRASIKOV, B.S.; SYSOYEVA, V.V.; GUSEVA, I.V.

Investigation of adsorption of aliphatic alcohols. Part 1. Adsorption on mercury electrodes. Vest.Len.un.11 no.22:128-134 '56.
(Alcohols) (Adsorption) (MLRA 10:2)



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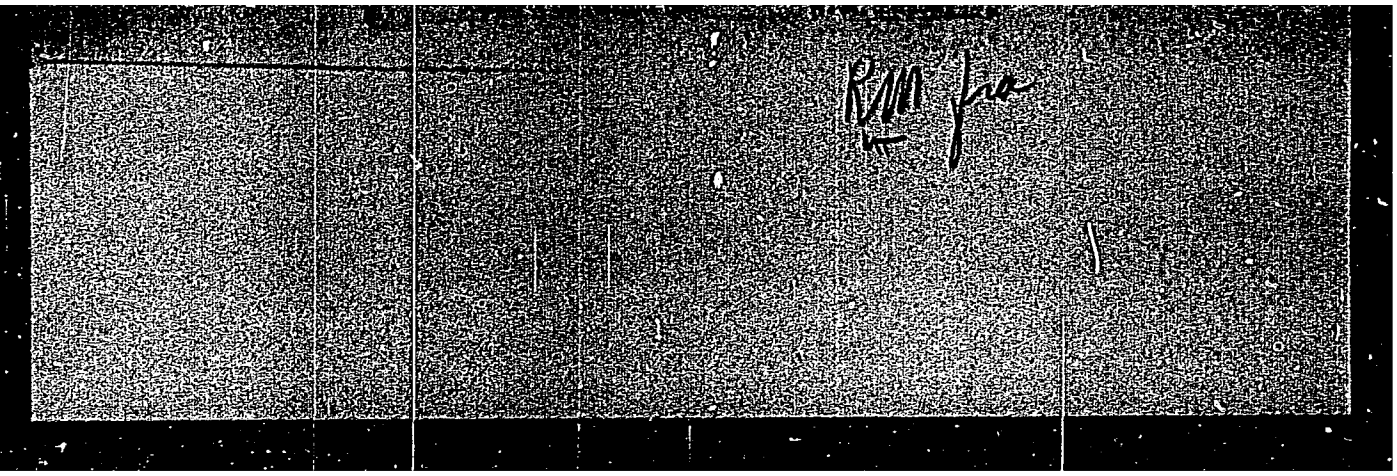

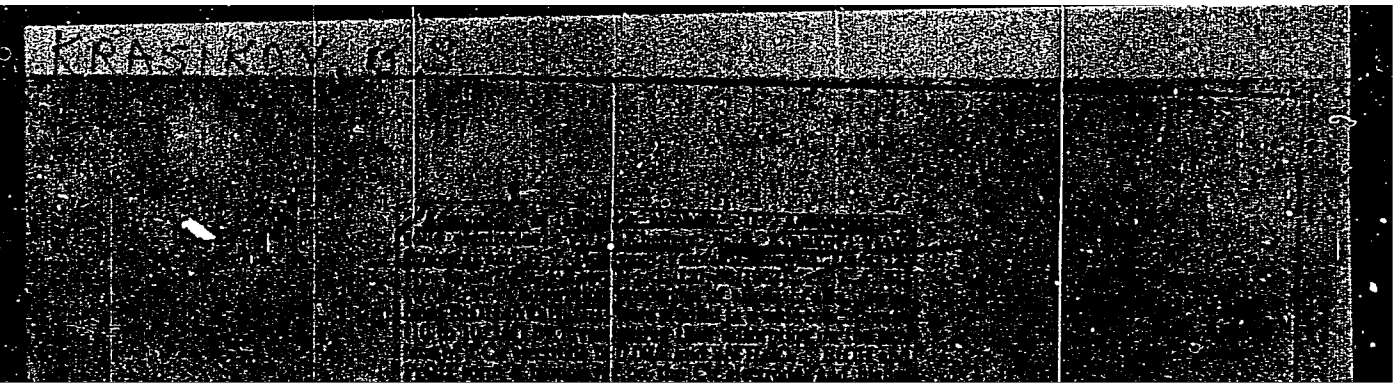

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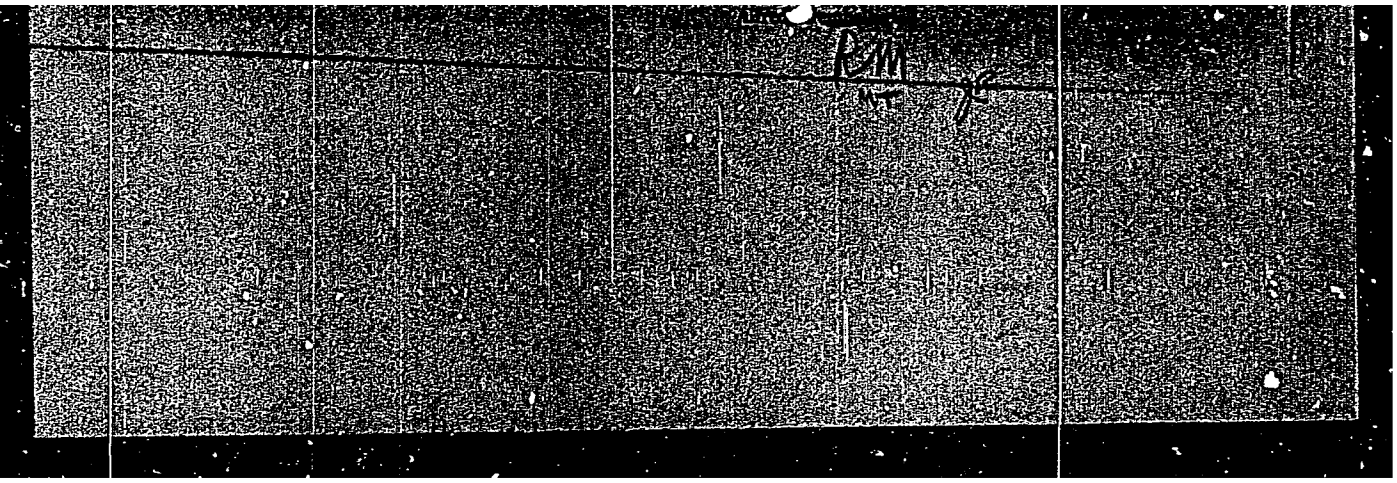

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KRASIKOV, B.S.

KHEYFETS, V.L.; KRASIKOV, B.S.; SYSOYEVA, V.V.; GUSEVA, I.V.

Investigating the adsorption of aliphatic alcohols. Part 3: Adsorption at the passage from aqueous solutions to alcohol solutions [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 12 no.22:148-151 '57. (MIRA 11:2)
(Adsorption) (Aliphatic compounds)

KRASIKOV, B.S.

AUTHORS: Kheyfets, V. L., Krasikov, B. S., Sysoyeva, V. V., 54-b-17/20
Guseva, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of Adsorption of Aliphatic Spirits. III. Adsorption at the Transit From Aqueous to Alcoholic Solutions (Issledovaniye adsorbtsii alifaticheskikh spirtov. III. Adsorbtsiya pri perekhode ot vodnykh rastvorov k spirtovym).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta Seriya Fiziki i Khimii, 1957, Vol. 22, Nr 4, pp. 148-152 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Examined was the adsorption of ethanol, n-propanol and iso-propanol in a concentration of 16 to 5.10^{-3} mol/l on the Hg-electrode, by measurement of the voltage, which originated from the capacity of the double layer and the electrode potential. The presence of the alcohol-hydrates in the solution can be explained by the fact that part of it is to be found in the double layer even if there is no tendency to specific adsorption. Consequently the capacity of the double layer goes down. The desorption of the alcohol from the double layer can only be effected, if there are free water molecules present in the solution (no hydrates of the type $R.CH_2OH.H_2O$). There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references, 4 of which are Slavic.

Card 1/2

Investigation of Adsorption of Aliphatic Spirits. III. Adsorption at the Transit From Aqueous to Alcoholic Solutions.

SUBMITTED: February 22, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

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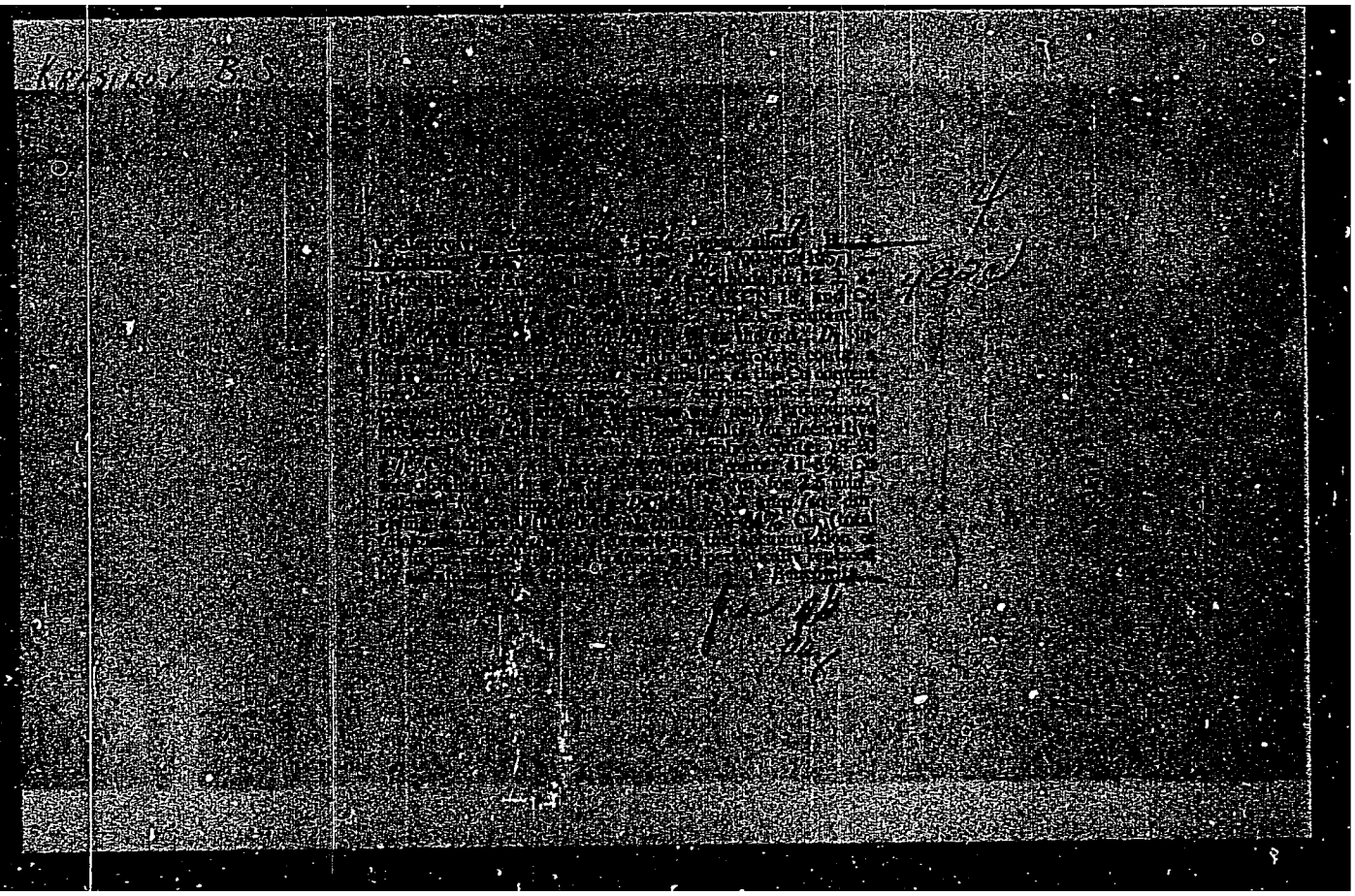

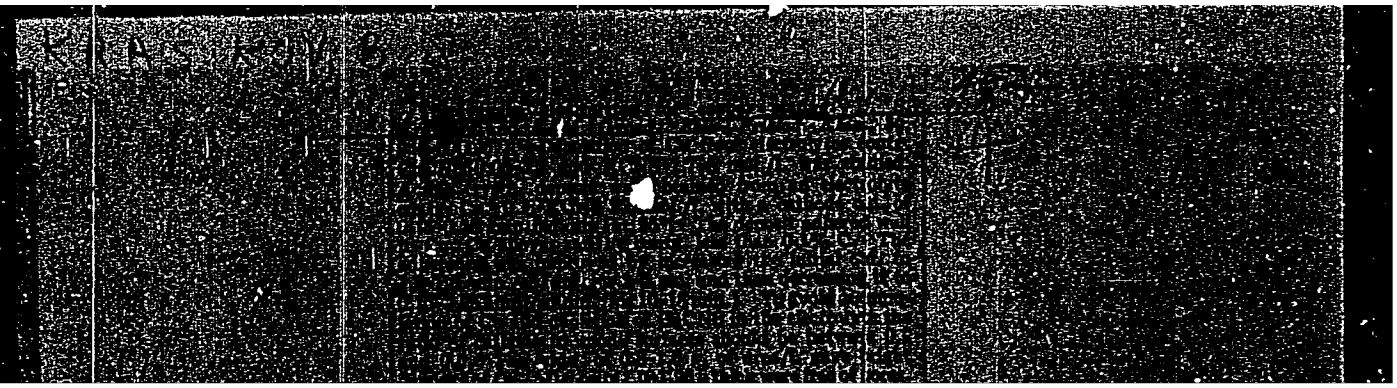

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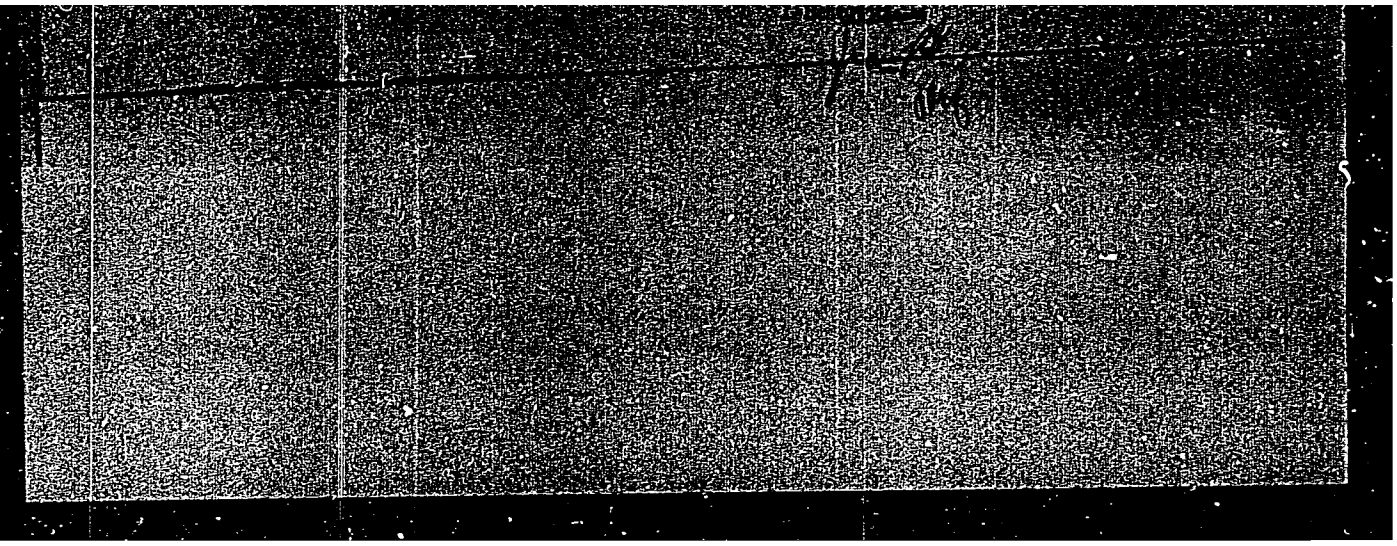

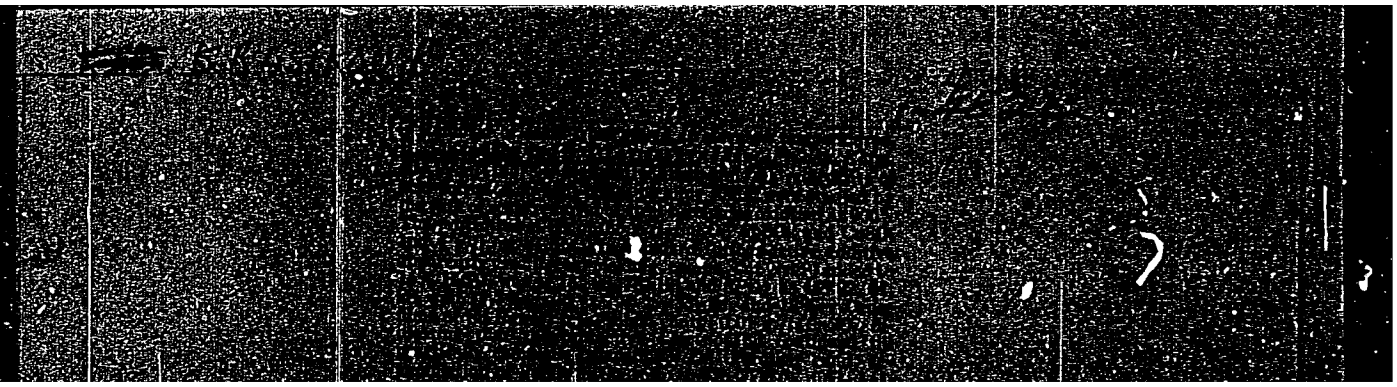

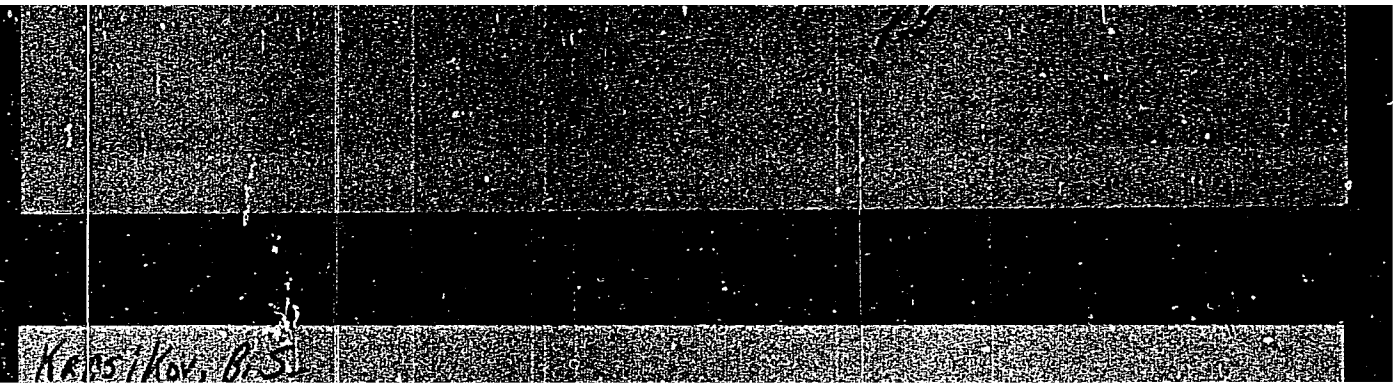

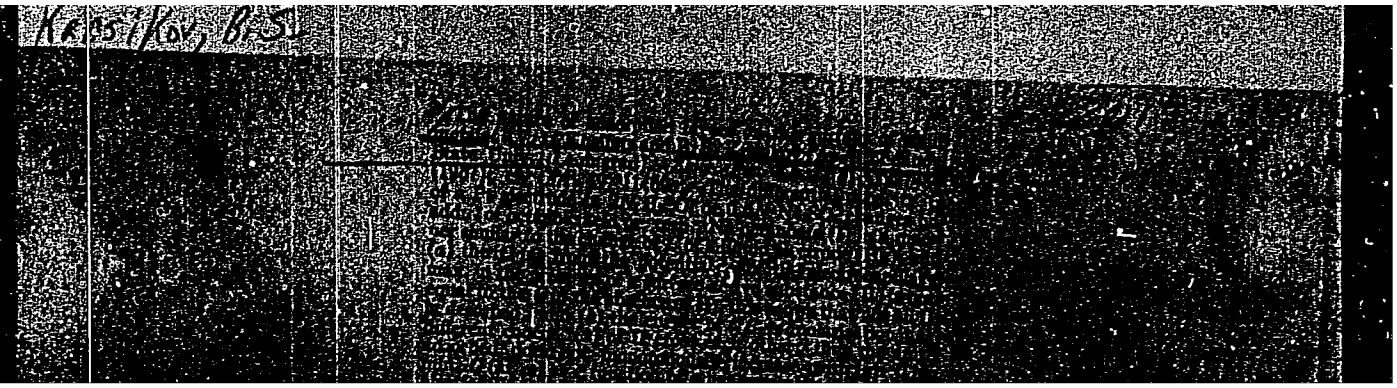

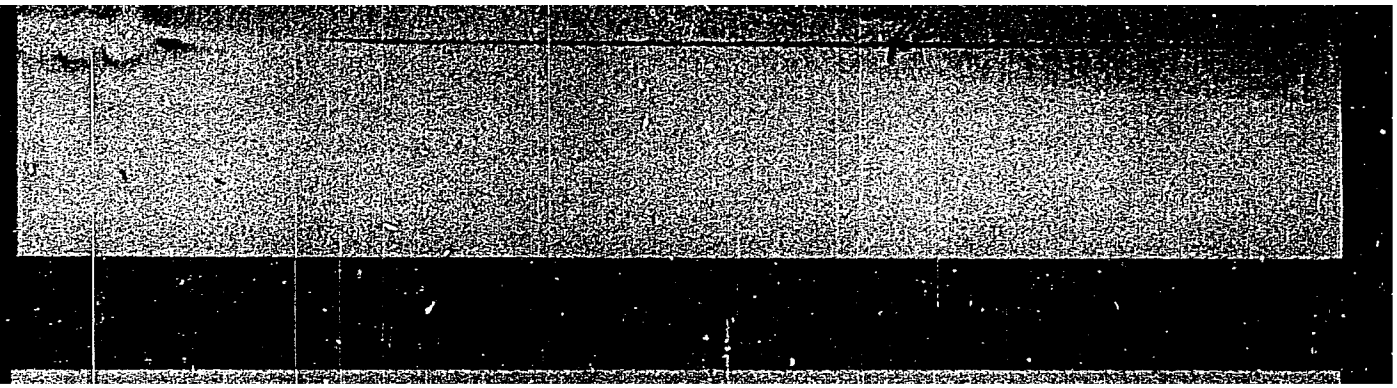

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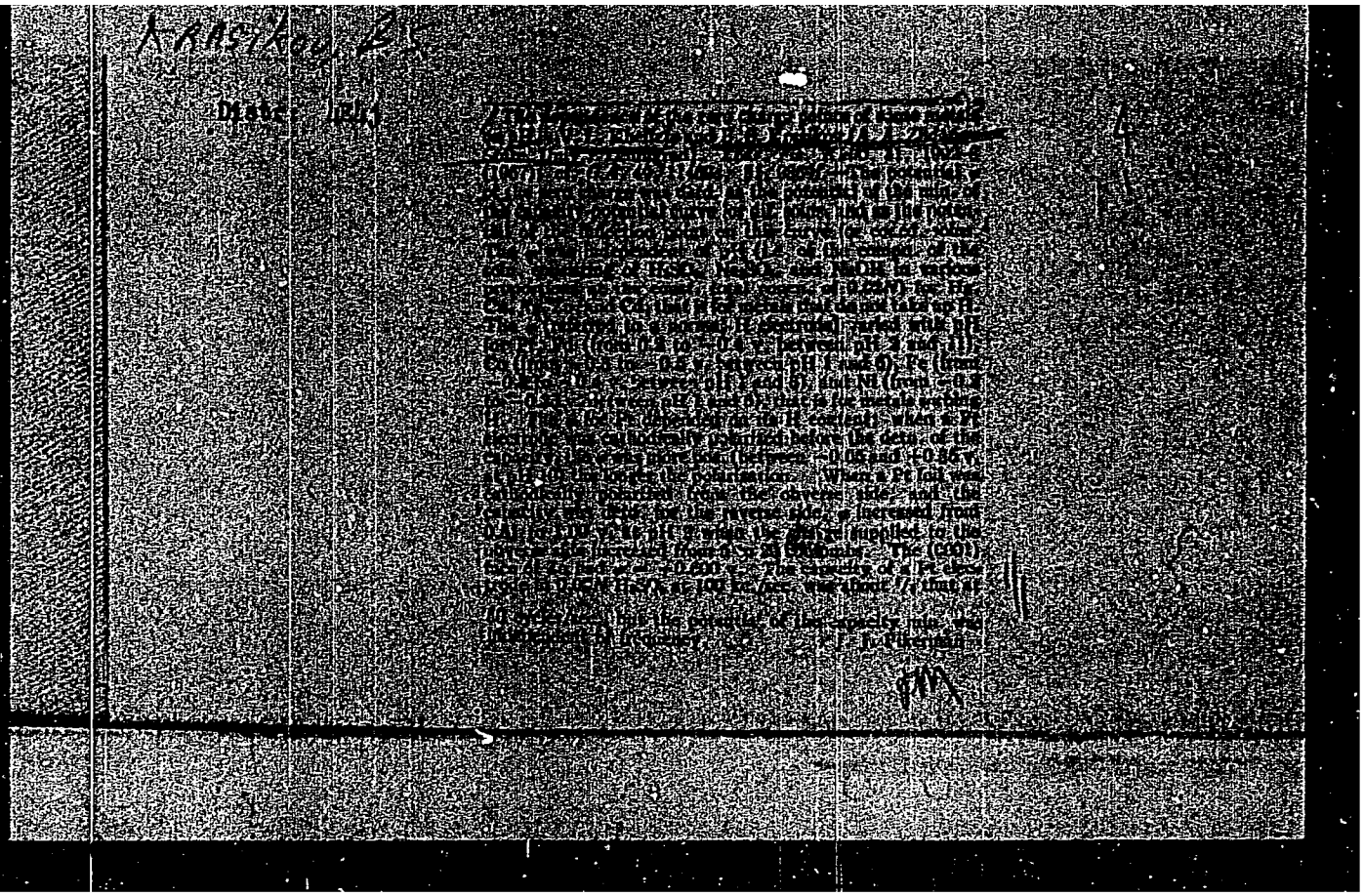

AUTHORS: Krasikov, B. S., Sysoyeva, V. V. 20-114-4-40/63

TITLE: The Zero Charge Points of Some Metals and Alloys (Tochki nulevogo zaryada nekotorykh metallov i splavov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 4, pp. 826-828 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was revealed in the investigation of the Zero-charge potentials of metals ($\varphi_{n.z}$) that this value is dependent on a number of factors, including composition and state of the metallic phase. In the case of the mercury-thallium system it was shown that this value varies according to the proportion of the components in the amalgam. The research was carried out in order to measure the potentials of the zero-charge, in order to obtain some new knowledge on the dependence of $\varphi_{n.z}$ on the composition and state of the metallic phase. Objects of the experiment were monocrystalline nickel and ferronickel alloys. Fig.1 records the curves: capacity-potential of the zinc electrode. They indicate that the zero-charge potential changes according to metal structure. Apparently the energy of emission of the electron from the metal changes also , in dependence on the compactness of the atom-packing in the crystal lattice of the metal, and therewith $\varphi_{n.z}$ of the metal changes as well. Poor

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compactness of the packing facilitates the emission of the electron and thereby the displacement of $\varphi_{n.3}$ in the direction of negative values. The measurements of $\varphi_{n.3}$ of pure metals, which were also obtained by electro-sedimentation, are in good agreement with published data. In the case recorded here (fig. 3) there a rather abrupt change of $\varphi_{n.3}$ was observed due to an alteration of the content of that metal in the alloy which possesses a stronger negative value than $\varphi_{n.3}$. The uniformity of the dependence-curve of the zero-charge potential of an alloy proves, according to the authors, that the ferronickel alloys obtained by electro-sedimentation form solid solutions. Thus it may be said that in the absence of factors capable of disturbing the uniformity of the change in zero-charge potential in dependence of the alloy composition, the zero-charge potential of the alloy could be determined already at a comparatively low concentration of iron by the energy of the electron emission out of the iron- a metal which possesses a stronger negative $\varphi_{n.3}$ value. The results reported in this paper emphasize the necessity to take into account the composition and the state of the metallic phase at measurements of the zero-charge potential. There are 3 figures and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

The Zero Charge Points of Some Metals and Alloys 20-114-4-40/63

ASSOCIATION: Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov and Scientific Research Institute for Telecommunication (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut telefonnoy svyazi)

PRESENTED: January 2, 1957 by A. N. Frumkin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 11, 1956

Card 3/3

AUTHORS: Krasikov, B. S., Akulova, L. S. SOV/54-58-3-13/19

TITLE: The Points of Zero Charge of Some Binary Systems (Tochki nulevogo zaryada nekotorykh binarnykh sistem)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta. Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Nr 3, pp 112-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The fact that the zero charge potential depends on the composition of the metal phase has at present been confirmed in a number of papers (Refs 1-4). The number of objects, however, by means of which this dependence could be proved is very small. In the present work the authors have measured the zero charge potential of some binary systems in order to explain possible reasons for the differences between the results obtained previously and to investigate new objects. Amalgams of lead, copper, cadmium and zinc as well as copper alloyed with mercury were chosen as test objects. For the interpretation of the information obtained the method suggested by L. I. Antropov and collaborators (Refs 3, 4) was employed. This was made for the reason that the linear dependence between the logarithm of the molar fraction (lg N) and the zero charge potential $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ permits to represent

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the measuring results in a form more convenient for reading. The dependence of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ on the composition of the lead amalgam was obtained for the first time. The measuring results of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ of the mercury-alloyed copper showed that a linear dependence exists between $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ and $\lg N_{Hg}$. The measurements of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ of copper amalgam, on the other side, showed that a displacement of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ does not occur. The values of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ of cadmium amalgam are, compared with the data ascertained by Frumkin and Servis, displaced by 80 - 90 millivolts towards negative values in the whole range of concentrations. The measurements with zinc amalgam furnished no success. In the case of amalgams the extrapolation of the dependence of $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ of binary systems unto $\lg N_{ME} = 1$ need not yield any values for the zero charge potential of the metal contained in the amalgam. This is due to the fact that the transition to solid amalgams (i.e. to alloys) is accompanied by an additional change of the electron yield energy from the binary system and thus by sudden change

of the quantity $\varphi_{z.ch.}$ of the concerned system in the point of transition from the liquid amalgam to the solid alloy. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1958

54-10-2-15/16

AUTHORS: Krasikov, B.S., Pevnitskaya, M.V.

TITLE: On the Problem of the Character of Adsorption Layers on the Surfaces of Solid Electrodes (News in Brief) [K voprosu o kharaktere adsorbtsionnykh sloyev na poverkhnosti tverdykh elektrodov (Kratkoye soobshcheniye)]

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta, Seriya fiziki i khimii, 1958, Vol.10, Nr 2, pp. 133-138 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The collected experimental material indicates that the observed phenomena intended to be used as a basis for the interpretation of the manifold character of the processes taking place on the surfaces of solid electrodes in the adsorption of surface-active substances have not been treated with the necessary thoroughness (Refs 1,5). Besides determining a factor, such as the heterogeneity of the surface, also the specific character of physical-chemical properties of surface-active substances must be taken into account (Ref 2). The authors used platinum- and copper electrodes as objects of their investigations. Additions of the type of ammonium derivates (diphenylamine, tribenzylamine and tetrabutylammonium) served as surface-active substances. The experimental methods and the

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purification technique of reagents have already been described (Refs 1,2,6). The data characterizing the adsorption of diphenylamine on the platinum electrode (capacity of the double layer, displacement of overtension ($\Delta\eta$) and the ψ_1-potential) have been published on a previous occasion (Ref 1). They were used for comparison. Extracts of experimental data obtained are given (figs.1-4), which characterize the adsorption of diphenylamine on copper and the adsorption of tribenzylamine and tetrabutylammonium on electrically precipitated copper and on polished platinum. With the accumulation of experimental material new factors keep cropping up which offer a possibility of imposing poly-layers of unfinished structure upon the surfaces of solid electrodes. These factors ought to include the inhomogeneity of the surface (Ref 1), sufficient length of the carbon chain (not less than 4 carbon atoms in the alcohol molecules of the aliphatic series) (Ref 2) and the lack of symmetry in the adsorbing particles. There are 4 figures, and 10 references, all of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

1. Electrodes—Adsorption factors—Analysis

KRASIKOV, B.S.; AKULOVA, L.S.

Points of zero charge in some binary systems [with summary in English]. Vest. LGU 13 no.16:112-117 '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Electromotive force)

KRASIKOV, B.S.

5(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2946

Leningrad. Universitet

Voprosy khimii (Problems in Chemistry) (Leningrad) Izd-vo Leningradskogo univ., 1959. 160 p. (Series: Its: Uchenyye zapiski, no. 272) (Series: Leningrad. Universitet. Khimicheskiy fakultet. Uchenyye zapiski. Seriya khimicheskikh nauk, vyp. 18) 1,600 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A. G. Morachevskiy; Ed.: Ye. V. Shcheseleva; Tech. Ed.: S. D. Vodolagina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists in research and industry as well as for teachers and students in chemical vuzes.

COVERAGE: This collection of eighteen articles on various branches of chemistry, mainly physical and analytical, was compiled on the basis of experimental research by the Chemistry Department of Leningrad University. The articles deal chiefly with methods of isolating rare earths in pure form and identifying them. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

5(4) SOV/80-32-4-23/47

AUTHORS: Krasikov, B.S. and Grin, Yu.D.

TITLE: The Preparation of Lustrous Coatings by the Electric Deposition of Copper-Gold Alloys (Polucheniye blestyashchikh pokrytiy pri elektroosazhdenii splavov med'-zoloto)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 4, pp 837-841 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present article describes the results of a continuation of studying the process of electrodeposition of copper-gold alloys, aimed at preparation of lustrous coatings which would not call for a subsequent polishing. The authors investigated electrolytes with additions of thiourea and "trilon B" by means of studying polarization curves and determining the composition and qualities of deposits obtained. Experiments with "trilon B" have shown that deposited layers up to 2 microns thick do not call for polishing, but the electrolyte is not stable and does not possess regeneration ability after aging. The results of experiments with thiourea addition are shown in Figures 1 - 3 and in a table. It is shown that this electrolyte is stable and yields specular lustrous gold-copper coatings for jewel things without necessity of polishing.

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The Preparation of Lustrous Coatings by the Electric Deposition of Copper-Gold Alloys

The best results were obtained under the following conditions of electrodepositing: the concentration of metal gold - 2 g/l; of metal copper - 9 g/l, KCN_{free} - 10 to 12 g/l; thiourea - 0.6 to 0.8 g/l; temperature - 60 ± 2°C; density of current - 1.5 amp/dm^2. The stirring of the electrolyte by means of mechanical stirrers or ultrasound was found to produce a positive effect on the quality of deposits.
There are 3 graphs, 1 table and 16 references, 7 of which are Soviet, 5 English, 3 German and 1 American.

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

Card 2/2

KHEYFETS, V.L.; KRASIKOV, B.S.

Effect of surface-active substances on the kinetics of discharge of certain cations. Uch.zap.LGU no.272:3-30 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Kafedra elektrokhimii Leningradskogo ordena Lenina gosudarstvennogo universiteta im.A.A.Zhdanova.
(Cations) (Electrochemistry)

KRASIKOV, B.S.; RYZHKOV, Ye.M.

Regularities in the discharge of copper ions in the presence of tribenzylamine. Uch.zap.LGU no.272:31-39 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

(Copper) (Tribenzylamine)

31173
S/080/61/034/012/008/017
D258/D305

1.1800

AUTHORS: Grilikhes, S.Ya., Zil'berman, B.Ya., and Krasikov, B.S.

TITLE: Investigating oxide films on aluminum with the aid of impedance measurements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 34, no. 12, 1961, 2685 - 2691

TEXT: The authors attempted the study of the barrier layer on anodized Al, by measuring the capacity C, and the intermediate resistance R, and plotting them against the quantity of passed electricity, Q. The resulting plots of C against Q in "normal" conditions show either minima or monotonously rising values of C. The minima grow more pronounced with the increasing severity of the concentrations of H_2SO_4. Samples, anodized in severe conditions, require lesser energy expenditure on anodizing to attain minimum values of C. Lower temperatures raise the capacity, thus indicating a marked increase of the pore area in the immediate neighborhood of the barrier layer. Anodizing at constant W produces more com-

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Investigating oxide films on ...

pact films than at constant D_a. The quantity of generated heat and the rate of its removal is a further factor in the creation of the film. Thus, almost identical curves of C vs. Q are obtained with 2 samples, one anodized at -20°C with D_a = 5A/dm^2 in a non-stirred electrolyte and the other at +160°C, W = const, $D_{a(in)}$ = 18A/dm^2.

The curves of R vs. Q show that thicker films are obtained at constant W rather than at constant D_a. Also, anodizing at lower temperatures results in thicker films, all other factors being equal. Based on these results and on earlier evidence, the authors describe the anodizing process as follows: As the current is switched on, a film of an uneven thickness is formed. This non-uniformity stems from the irregularity of the metal surface and is even more pronounced at "severe" conditions. Consequently, the film has a large equivalent cross-section which, however, diminishes toward the end of the process, as the film grows thicker. During the process the pores grow narrower toward the peaks, provided the heat is swiftly removed; otherwise, corrosion at the peaks sets in. This corrosion is intensified by the evolution of oxygen which adheres to the walls of the pores, thus preventing diffusion and removal of heat.

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Investigating oxide films on ...

Finally, at constant W, initial conditions are very severe but the heat (at the peaks) rises slowly and the concentration of H+ falls steadily; at constant D_a both temperature and concentration of H+ at the bottom of the pores is steadily rising and corrosion is facilitated. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: J.M. Kape, Met. Ind., 91, 4-12, 1957.

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1960

X

Card 3/3

KRASIKOV, B.S.

Zero charge potentials of certain binary solid alloys. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.11:2420-2426 N '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova

GRILIKHES, M.S.; KRASIKOV, B.S.

Zero potential of two-phase systems. Vest.LGU 20 no.22:131-137 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

KRASIKOV, Boris Sergeyevich; KHEYFETS, V.L., red.; FREGER, D.P., red.izd-va; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Potentials of the zero charge of metals and alloys] Potentsialy nulevogo zariada metallov i splavov. Leningrad, 1963. 17 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom. Seriia: Zashchita metallov ot korrozii, iznosostoikie antifriktsionnye i dekorativnye pokrytiia, no.7) (MIRA 17:4)

KRASIKOV, D. S.

"Cultivation of Leptospira on an Artificial Nutrient Medium", Zhur Mikrobiol. Epidemiol i Immunobiol, No. 8, pp 53-54, 1950.

KRASIKOV, D.S.

The work of a disinfection squad. Veterinariia 30 no.11:54 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Direktor Stavropol'skoy krayevoy vetbaklaboratorii.

KRASIKOV, D.S.

Work methods at veterinary bacteriological laboratories should be changed. Veterinariia 31 no.3:25-27 Mr '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Direktor Stavropol'skoy krayevoy vetbaklaboratorii.

KRASIKOV, D. S. (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Sheep Raising and Goat Raising).

"Influence of indoor temperature upon the preservation of lambs..." Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 2, February 1962 pp. 68

KRASIKOV, I.(Saratov)

News photographer's kit. Sov.foto 20 no.5:30
My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Photography journalistic--Equipment and supplies)

KRASIKOV, I. N. AND KIRYUKHIN, B. V.

Clouds, rain and snow. 2nd ed. (In Russian)
Leningrad, Gidromet, Izdat., 1953, 110 p., figs., photos, tables.

KRASIKOV, I.N., uchitel'

Organization of phenological observations. Biol.v shkole no.2: 64-65 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ust'-Sydinskaya shkola, Krasnoturanskogo rayona, Krasnoyarskogo kraya.

(Ust'-Syda--Nature study)

KALININ, M.A., uchitel'; KRASIKOV, I.N., uchitel'; PETROV, P.F., zasluzhennyy uchitel' shkoly RSFSR; PODOSINKIN, B.N., uchitel'; KALUZHSKIKH, N.I., uchitel'; YEGYAZARYAN, D.; OKHAPKIN, F.P. (Kirov); GUTENEV, P.A. (s.Mikhaylovskoye Stavropol'skogo kraya)

Editor's mail. Geog. v shkole 25 no.1:58-61 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. 1-ya shkola g. Boksitogorska (for Kalinin). 2. Sydinskaya semiletnyaya shkola Krasnoyarskogo kraya (for Krasikov). 3. Shkola imeni M.I. Kalinina, g. Buguruslan (for Petrov). 4. 5-ya shkola g. Ishimbaya (for Podosinkin). 5. Nizhne-Smorodinskaya shkola Kurskoy oblasti (for Kaluzhskikh). 6. Aygestanskaya shkola Armyanskoy SSR (for Yegyazaryan).
(Geography--Study and teaching)

KRASIKOV, I.P.; LIPYAGOV, K.V.

Improve the organization of peat transportation. Torf.prom.33 no.6: 4-5 '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1.Kemsemel'skiy torfetransport (for Krasikov).2.Ivgosterf (for Lipyagov).

(Peat--Transportation)

KRASIKOV, M.

By common efforts of the whole group. Sov. profsoiuzy 7 no.11:51 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Predsedatel' mestnogo komiteta lokomotivnogo depo stantsii Barabinsk Omskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Employees)

KRASIKOV, N., inzhener.

Experience in the mechanization of garden and park construction.
Zhil.-kom.khoz. 4 no.2:23-25 '54. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Leningradskaya kontora "Lengorzelenstroy".
(Landscape gardening)

KRASIKOV, N., inzh. po sportsooruzheniyam (g.Leningrad)

Toward further successes. Prom.koop. 14 no.9:39 S '60.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Leningrad--Physical education and training)

KRASIKOV, N.I., inzhener.

Some defects in the design of single shovel excavators. Mekh. stroi. 11 no.7:17-18 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Excavating machinery)

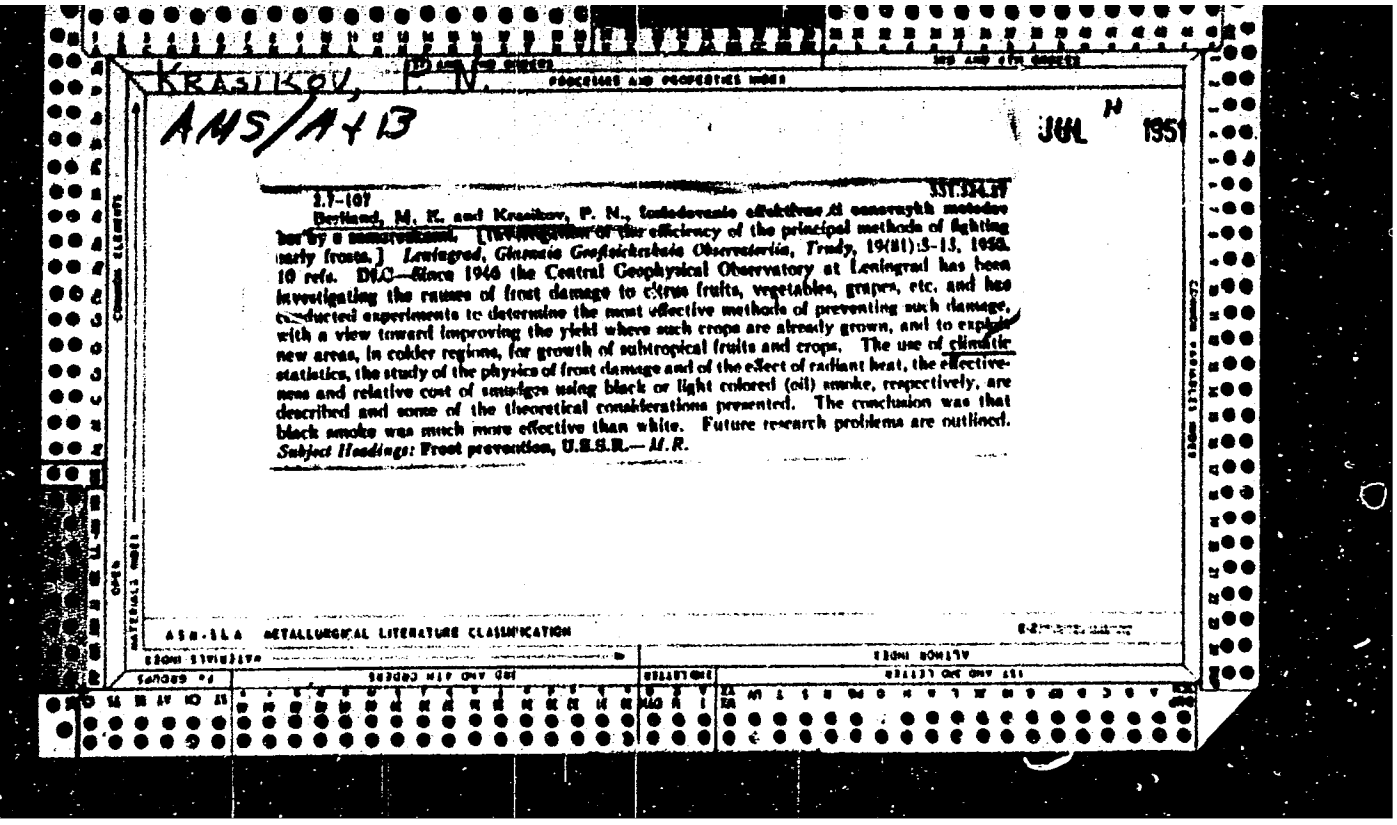
KRASIKOV, P. N.

"Problem of Local Dissipation of Fog," No 2, pp 15-20.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

1. BERLYAND, M. Ye.; KRASIKOV, P. N.
2. USSR (600)
4. Smoke
7. Studying smudge methods as a means of frost control. Trudy GGO No. 12, 1948.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.



KRASIKOV, P. N.

AMS/A+13

JUL 1951

2.7-107 551.524.37

Berland, M. E. and Krasikov, P. N., Issledovanie effektivnosti osnovnykh metodov bor'by s zamorozkami. [Investigation of the efficiency of the principal methods of fighting early frosts.] *Leningrad, Glavnaia Geofizicheskaia Observatoriia, Trudy*, 19(81):3-13, 1950. 10 refs. DLC—Since 1946 the Central Geophysical Observatory at Leningrad has been investigating the causes of frost damage to citrus fruits, vegetables, grapes, etc. and has conducted experiments to determine the most effective methods of preventing such damage, with a view toward improving the yield where such crops are already grown, and to exploit new areas, in colder regions, for growth of subtropical fruits and crops. The use of climatic statistics, the study of the physics of frost damage and of the effect of radiant heat, the effectiveness and relative cost of smudges using black or light colored (oil) smoke, respectively, are described and some of the theoretical considerations presented. The conclusion was that black smoke was much more effective than white. Future research problems are outlined. *Subject Headings:* Frost prevention, U.S.S.R.—*M.R.*

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BERLYAND,M.Ye., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; GOL'TSBERG,I.A. kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DAVITAYA,F.F., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; KRASIKOV,P.N., kandidat fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Combating frosts in the U.S.S.R. Meteor.i gidrol. no.2:17-23 F '52. (MLRA 8:9)

1. GUGMS pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, Leningrad, Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya.
(Frost) (Crops and climate)

KRASIKOV, P.N.

Reducing long-wave radiation effects by smoke screening. Trudy GGO no.29:78-84 '52. (MIRA 11:1)

(Frost protection)

Krasikov, P.N.

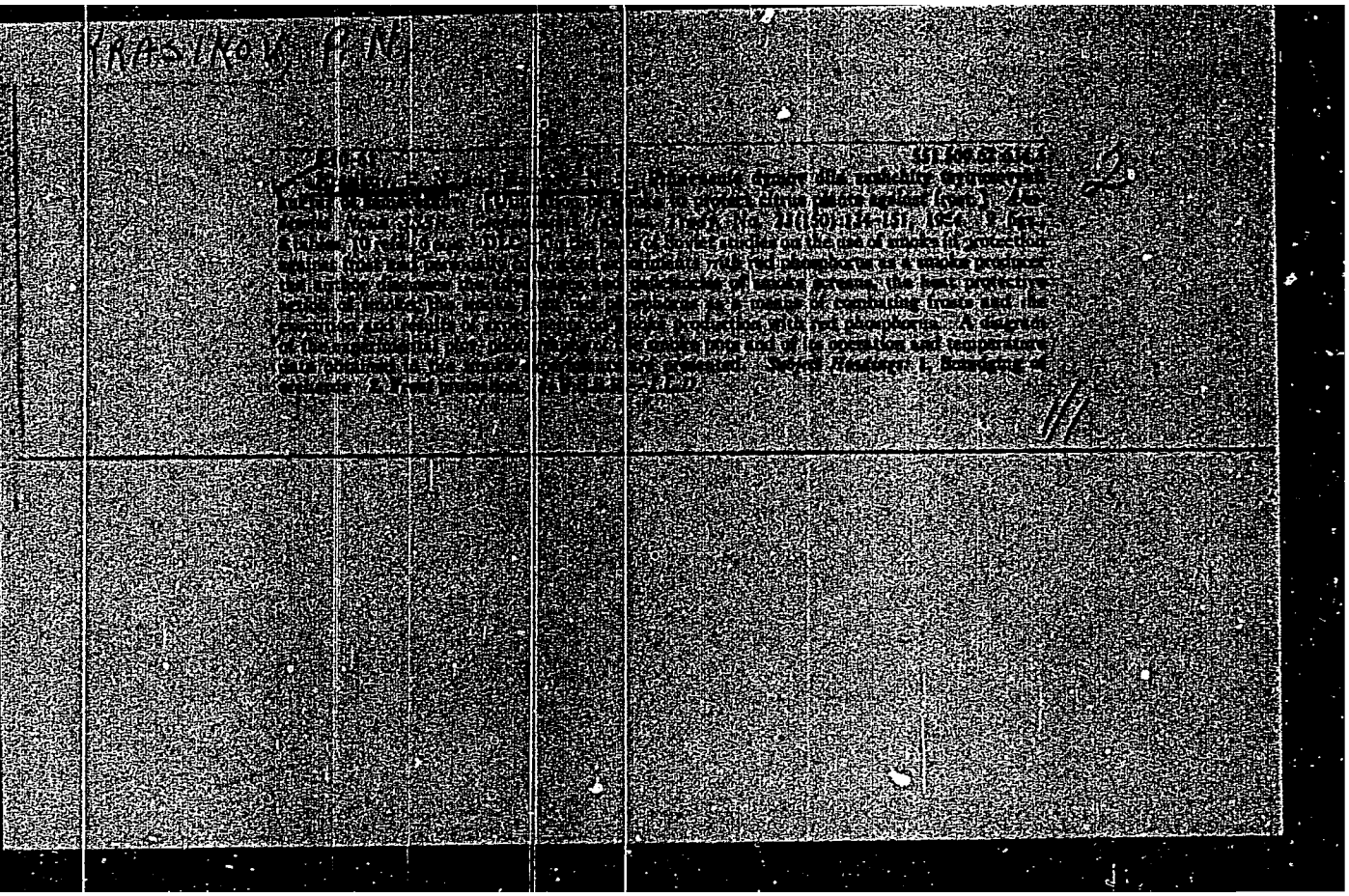
BERLYAND, M.Ye.; KOROTKIKH, G.I.; KRASIKOV, P.N.

Feasibility of using oil fog for the frost protection of plants. (MIRA 11:1)
Trudy GGO no.29:101-104 '52.
(Frost protection)

KRASIKOV P.N.

KIRYUKHIN, B.V.; KRASIKOV, P.N.; TVERSKOY, P.N., professor, otvetstvennyy redaktor; MAKSIMOVA, I.G., redaktor; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Clouds, rain and snow] Oblaka, dozhd' i sneg. 2-e perer.izd. Leningrad, Gidrometeorologicheskoe izd-vo, 1953. 107 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Precipitation (Meteorology))



KRASTKOV, P.N.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers USSR) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1952 and 1953. (Sovetskaya Kultura, Moscow, No. 22-40, 20 Feb - 3 Apr 1954)

Name	Title of Work	Nominated by
Dubyko, V.T. Laykhtman, D.L. Yudin, M.A. Kucherov, K.V. Berlyand, T.Ye. Krasilov, P.N. Timofeyev, M.P. Gayevskiy, V.L. Voronteov, P.A.	"Physical Rules of the Microclimate of Agricultural Fields, Its Forecasting and Regulation" (series of articles)	Main Geophysics Observatory imeni A.I. Voyeykov

SO: W-30604, 7 July 1954

KRASIKOV, P.N.; CHIKIROVA, G.A.

Microphysical characteristics of regional fogs. Trudy GGO no.57:88-100 '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Fog)

KRASIKOV, P.N.

Reduction of long-wave radiation by red phosphorus fumes. Trudy GGO no.57:108-110 '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Radiation) (Phosphorus)

KRASIKOV, P.N.; MAMONTOV, N.V.

Size determination of particles which are isomorphic in relation to ice; the particles are to be used in experiments on states of aggregation of water. Trudy GGO no.67:144-153 '57. (MIRA 11:4)
(Particle size determination)
(Atmospheric nucleation) (Clouds)

KRASIKOV, P.N.

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 7143.

Author : G.M. Bashkirova, P.N. Krasikov.
Inst : Main Geophysical Observatory.
Title : Experiments for Studying Some Substances as Reagents for Crystallization of Undercooled Fog.

Orig Pub: Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., 1957, vyp. 72, 118-126.

Abstract: The action of cadmium iodide, zinc oxide, silver iodide, iron sulfide, phloroglucine, silica (in the shape of fused quartz and sand), precipitates in aeroplane gasoline tanks and magnesia on crystallization in undercooled fog was tested in a refrigerating chamber of 250 lit capacity. The earlier data concerning the greatest efficiency of silver iodide, which promotes crystallization at -3 to -4°, were confirmed. The efficiency of the other substances is approximately equal (the highest temperature, at which the ice formation starts, is -10, -13, -7 for phloroglucine and -13°). No influence of the reagent nature on the shape of ice crystals was revealed.

KRASIKOV P.N

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PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3904
SOV/2-M-73

Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Fizika atmosfery (Physics of the Atmosphere) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1958. 130 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,300 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 73)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby.

Ed.: V.V. Bazilevich, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics; Ed.: M.M. Yasnogorodskaya; Tech. Ed.: O.G. Vladimirov.

PURPOSE: This publication is intended for meteorologists and geophysicists.

COVERAGE: This issue of the Transactions of the Main Geophysical Observatory of the USSR contains 11 articles on problems in atmospheric physics, particularly in the region of the ground layer. Individual articles discuss: the meteorological conditions surrounding the formation of winter evaporational fogs, the possibilities of using radio-controlled aircraft models for

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aerological investigations, the effect of atmospheric turbulence on sound propagation, and the physical properties of fog droplets. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

KRASIKOV, P.N.

3(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2268

Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Voprosy fiziki atmosfery (Problems in Physics of the Atmosphere) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 74 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 82) Errata slip inserted. 1,250 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): N. S. Shishkin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): T. V. Ushakova; Tech. Ed.: M. I. Braynina.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Observatory's Transactions is intended for students and teachers of synoptic meteorology as well as for professionals in the field.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles is mainly concerned with the results of investigations on the physics of the atmosphere carried out in 1956-57 at the GGO, Division for the Physics of Free Atmosphere. The authors discuss the development (formation) and disintegration of convective clouds

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and the relationship between the cloud structure and aircraft icing. A new method of affecting supercooled clouds is described. One article is devoted to an analysis of the frontal structure of anticyclones. References accompany each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Problems in Physics (Cont.) SOV/2268

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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BEHLYAND, Mark Yevseyevich; KRASIKOV, Pavel Nikolayevich; DAVITAYA, F.F., otv.red.; ZHDANOVA, L.P., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Frost prediction and control] Predskazanie zamorozkov i bor'ba s nimi. Izd.2., dop. Leningrad, Gidrometeor.izd-vo, 1960. 146 p. (MIRA 14:3)

(Frost protection)

KRASIKOV, P.N.; NEFEDOV, A.S.

Results of laboratory experiments in investigating the ice-forming activity of certain substances in supercooled clouds. Trudy GGO no.104:79-84 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Weather control)

43061
S/531/62/000/126/0021004
I053/I253

3,5710

AUTHORS: Gromova, T.N., Grasikov, P.N., Lonshin, V.T., Nikandrova, G.T., Khimach, M.A., Shishkin, N.S.

TITLE: Experiments on the application of PbI_2 in water solution to supercooled clouds

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 126, 1962. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh vozdystviy, 10-21

TEXT: Clouds or mists are treated with a combustible water solution of PbI_2 sprayed out of an air-plane at a pressure of 3-4 atmosphere through sprayers comprising 32 nozzles 1.2 mm in diameter. The effect has been observed from an altitude of 0.5-1.0 km over the upper cloud limit. In cumulus clouds with a vertical capacity of 2 km and over, precipitations have been obtained below -7°C. Compact strato-cumulus clouds with a capacity of 200-460 m were dissipated below -15°C. At ~ -29°C, both the PbI_2 solution and the water itself produce cloud dissipation. There is 1 table.

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43060
S/531/62/000/126/001/004
I053/I253

3.5710

AUTHORS: Bakulina, Ye.V., Gromova, T.N. and Krasikov, P.N.

TITLE: The method of application of water solutions of lead iodide to supercooled clouds and mists

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 126, 1962. Voprosy fiziki oblakov i aktivnykh vozdeystviy, 10-15

TEXT: One g of PbI_2 introduced into a supercooled mist at -10°C yields up to 10^{11} ice crystals. The PbI_2 solution is prepared in tanks according to the reaction $Pb(NO_3)_2 + 2NH_4I = PbI_2 + 2NH_4NO_3$ using either definite quantities of solid $Pb(NO_3)_2$ and NH_4I, or their concentrated solutions (respectively, $Pb(NO_3)_2$ - 300 g to 1 l water, or the concentration 23%, at 18° density, i.e., 1.23 g/cm^3, and NH_4I - 283 g to 1 l, or 22% concentration, at 18° density, i.d. 1.157 g/cm^3). The obtained PbI_2 solution remains transparent and does not precipitate in tanks nor does it dirty or block pipes and nozzles when glowing. There are 2 tables.

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